

### Practice Unit Test #3

Nomen: Answer Key

Datum: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Section 1: Grammar

##### 1. Decline **is, ea, id**

Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative singular	is	ea	id
Genitive singular	eius	eius	eius
Dative singular	ei	ei	ei
Accusative singular	eum	eam	id
Ablative singular	eo	ea	eo
Case (plural)	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative plural	ei	ae	ea
Genitive plural	eorum	eorum	eorum
Dative plural	eis	eis	eis
Accusative plural	eos	as	ea
Ablative plural	eis	is	is

##### 2. Decline and translate **ille infans (infans, infantis, m. - child)**

Case	Latin	English
Nominative singular	ille infans	That child (s)
Genitive singular	illius infantis	of that child
Dative singular	illi infanti	to/for that child
Accusative singular	illum infantem	that child (d.o.)
Ablative singular	illo infante	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Case (plural)	Latin (plural)	English (plural)
Nominative plural	illi infantes	Those children (s)
Genitive plural	illorum infantum	of Those children
Dative plural	illis infantibus	to/for those children



Case	Latin	English
Accusative plural	illos infantes	Those children (d.o.)
Ablative plural	illis infantibus	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

3. Pick two of the three nouns to decline:

- carmen, carminis, n.
- periculum, -i, n.
- canis, canis, m.

#1:

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	periculum	pericula
Genitive	periculi	periculorum
Dative	periculo	periculis
Accusative	periculum	pericula
Ablative	periculo	periculis

#2:

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	carmen	<del>carmi</del> carmina
Genitive	carminis	carminum
Dative	carmini	carminibus
Accusative	carmen	carmina
Ablative	carmine	carminibus

## Section 2: Vocabulary

For the following Latin words, please give at least one correct English definition:

- aedifico, aedificare: to build
- animus, -i, m. mind
- oculus, -i, m. eye
- vivo, vivere: to live
- excito, excitare: to rouse/awaken



6. nullus, -a, -um: no / none
7. umquam: ever
8. etiam: even / also
9. hiems, hiemis, f. winter
10. peto, petere: to seek / pursue
11. perficio, perficere: to perfect
12. gero, gerere: to wear / bear / carry
13. contendo, contendere: to march / hasten
14. senex, senis, m. old man
15. locus, -i, m. place

*For the following English words, please translate them into all the correct Latin forms:*

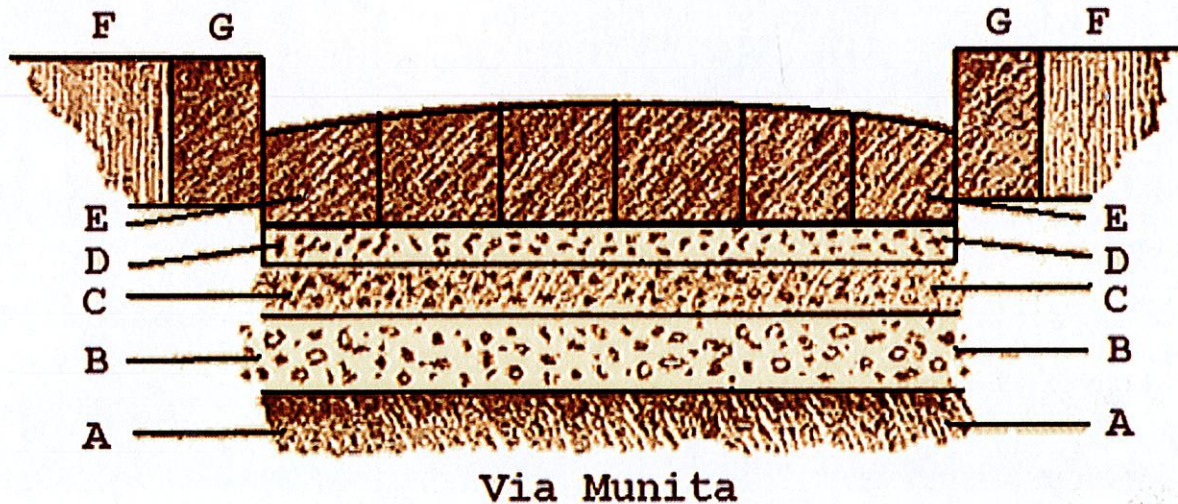
16. song: carmen, carminis, n.
17. to wash: lavo, lavare
18. war: bellum, -i, n.
19. wind: ventus, -i, m.
20. meanwhile: interea
21. to worship/till/cultivate: colo, colere
22. to envy + dative: invideo, invidere
23. husband: maritus, -i, m.
24. after: post + accusative (give case, too!)
25. enemy: hostis, hostis, m.
26. hill: collis, collis, m.
27. so great: tantus - a - um
28. tree: arbor, arboris, f.
29. young man: iuvenis, iuvenis, m.



30. legion: legio, legionis, f.

### Section 3: Architecture

For the following images, please answer the questions completely.



1. For each layer of a Roman road, please give the material it is made out of:

A. Pavimentum: Compacted sand / earth

B. Statumen: cement mixed with rocks

C. Rudus: rough concrete

D. Nucleus: smooth concrete

E. Summa Crusta: large, shaped stones

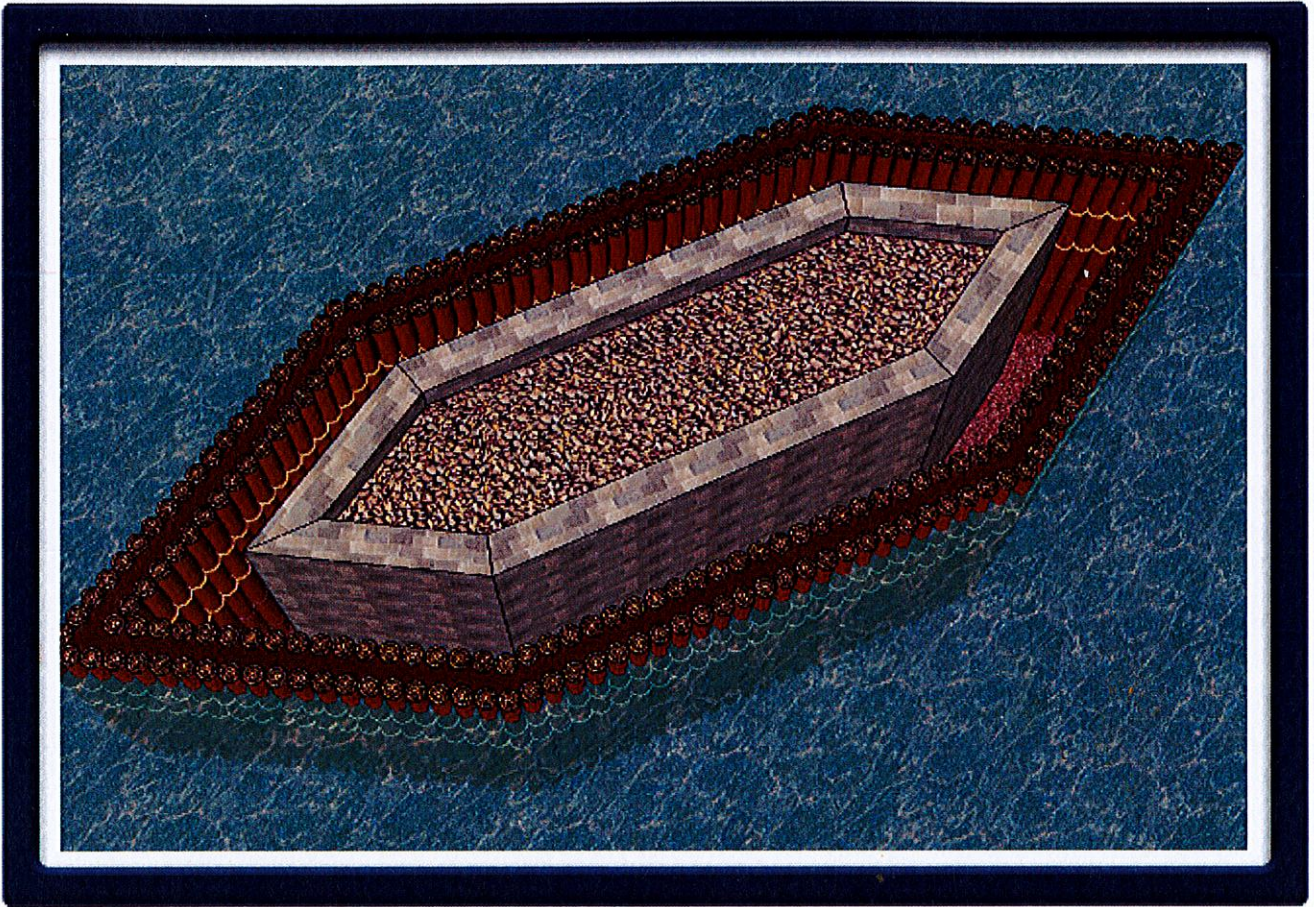
2. Give TWO reasons why Roman roads were needed and used by the Roman Empire:

A. The Roman military needed fast and reliable ways to transport their army and all the supplies necessary for their army.

B. The Roman government required fast and effective communication to maintain stability, order, and control in their territories.



3. Name this engineering device that the Romans invented, and explain why they used it:



A. This is a cofferdam, used by Romans to build bridges' pillars in the middle of rivers.

2. Explain the steps necessary to construct and use one of the above items in bridge-building:

A. Insert a wooden wall shaped in a circle/hexagon, and fill any cracks/holes with clay.

B. Pump out all water.

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c. Begin construction of stone pillar while inside the cofferdam.

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